



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rous of filling, to the common credit and fair fame of the University, and to the established usages of former times.

But although, in adhering to this principle, their steadiness has remained unshaken, yet their patience has not been untried. The provocation to depart from it has been frequent, deliberate, and systematic. Not only have libels of the meanest sort been disseminated by secret agents, but the public prints have been paid to insert articles, the object of which is to misrepresent Lord Grenville in the eyes of the world, and to vilify those who support him; and there is reason to apprehend that this practice has received the sanction of those who ought to have employed their influence in preventing or suppressing it.

From the various forms which these libels have assumed and from the industry with which they are spread abroad, it may be thought by many, who are inexperienced in such ways, that they flow from the spontaneous feelings of men unconnected, and independent of each other. But they all bear the same stamp. And they may all be referred, as many of them have been actually traced, to the same source. It may be necessary, for the sake of those whose vote is yet undetermined, to warn them of these practices. Among the supporters of Lord Eldon, it should seem, by their language, that there are some, who are not so much actuated by attachment to him, as by hostility to Lord Grenville.

The motives which are assigned for this hostility are the same which have been often successfully employed to mislead and inflame the populace; but which, it is hoped, will possess but little influence with liberal and enlightened minds.—There is not an individual in the kingdom who has evinced a more uniform and ardent attachment to the Established Church than that nobleman: there is none who has shown himself more anxious to preserve its rights, and to provide for its security; and it can scarcely be believed, that even his enemies entertain at heart the opinions concerning him which they seek to propagate.

Whatever may be the issue of the present contest, the remembrance of these unworthy acts will bring their proper punishment to those who used them. Their effect must naturally be to embitter defeat, and to diminish the satisfaction resulting from success; while those who have honestly pursued the right course, and who have dreaded disgrace more than failure, will retire from the contest with sentiments of mutual respect, whether defeated or victorious, and however different their objects of pursuit may have been, they will equally enjoy the conscious recollection, that they have laboured, by fair and upright means, in no ignoble cause, and that they have in no instance swerved from the path of honour.

Brazen Nose, Dec. 12, 1809.

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

BRITISH.

BUYING UP GUINEAS.

Saturday, at the mansion-house, a Jew of the name of De Younge, was charged by the solicitor of the mint, under an act of Queen Elizabeth, with the offence of selling the current coin of the realm, called guineas, at a higher than the current value. By the statute in question, it is declared that any person who shall extort, demand, or receive, for any of the current coin of the realm, more than the legal current value thereof, shall be esteemed guilty of felony. It appeared that the prisoner had sold 56 guineas for a sum amounting to about 22s. 6d. each, or 1s. 6d. for each guinea more than the legal price and current value. Evidence being adduced to prove this case, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial for the offence.

A melancholy occurrence took place during a heavy gale from s.e. The ship

Thomas, about 400 tons burthen, Henry Gatt, master, from Curacao, bound to Liverpool, came ashore at Red-wharf, Anglesea, and in a few minutes went to pieces, when, dreadful to relate, every soul on board perished, to the number, it is conceived, of about 30 persons! Great part of her cargo has come ashore, and is secured for the owners; several thousand dollars are already lodged in the custom-house, Beaumaris.

Messrs. Brander, Grant, M'Leod, Blackiston, Lewis, Tattnall, Hall and Meek, midshipmen of the royal navy, arrived in London on the 26th ult. having effected their escape from the prison of Givet, in France, after nearly four years imprisonment in that country. On their way towards the coast they picked up and brought with them a poor British seaman with a wooden leg, who effected his escape from the prison of Arras.

Sunday, January 27th, being the birth-day of her royal highness princess Charlotte of Wales, she received the congratulations of his royal highness the prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge; the duchess of Brunswick, the duke of Brunswick Oels, and a great number of the nobility and gentry, at Warwick-house; and in the evening her royal highness the princess of Wales gave a grand entertainment, at her apartments in Kensington palace, on the occasion; there were present, her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales, the dukes of Kent and Cambridge, the duchess of Brunswick, the duke of Brunswick Oels, prince Stahremberg, and a numerous train of nobility and gentry.

Eastern Politeness.—When Mr. Perceval waited on the Persian ambassador to compliment him on his arrival in England, he was fearful that the season of the year would make an unfavourable impression on the mind of his excellency; Mr. Perceval, therefore desired Sir G. Ouseley, to tell his excellency that this was the middle of winter, when the sun was frequently hidden from our view several days together. His excellency answered—“The ruddiness of your countenance is sufficient to illuminate the atmosphere, and in your presence the absence of the sun need not be regretted. You are the *great star* that sheds its influence over England (perhaps his excellency meant the treasury) *You are the ruby of delight,* the pearl of pearls, the brilliant of*

* These were the express words used by his excellency.

brilliants, and the diamond of diamonds, and your presence is more agreeable to the senses than otto of Persian roses.” On this shower of eastern compliments Mr. P. was nearly overcome, and after making an *Eastern obeisance*, with great difficulty (for he was near falling, *he bowed so profoundly*) he slid away out of Abdul Mirza Hassan's presence.

The French government have projected a new grand military map of Germany, to consist of 400 sheets; in order to render it as complete as possible, application has been made to the court of Denmark, for the trigonometrical mensurations, calculations, and maps, of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which have accordingly been forwarded by the academy of sciences to Paris.

The French minister of marine has promulgated a code of laws for the government of privateers and the distribution of prizes, chiefly with a view to encourage individuals to embark their property in speculations of that kind. By these, the masters of privateers are directed to ransom, burn, or destroy all vessels to or from Great Britain or her colonies; provided the estimated value does not exceed £10,000, but all vessels exceeding in value that sum are to be sent to France. In regard to ransomed ships, the masters of privateers are directed to take the mate and two seamen as hostages, or security for the payment of the stipulated sum; if the money is paid, the men are to be liberated and sent home, but in default of payment are to be imprisoned as debtors to the nation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, held at the Exchange-rooms, the 29th inst. to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament, to continue the prohibition of distillation from grain: Edward May, esq. sovereign, in the chair. Mr. S. Ferguson proposed a petition to that effect, stating as a sufficient ground for it, that grain was now considerably higher in price, than when the prohibition was first resorted to; and that if there was good cause then for

the enactment, there was now more for the continuance of it. The Rev. Edw. May combated the policy and justice of the prohibition by a variety of arguments, as contrary to the general interests of the country, by discouraging the farmer from increasing his produce, and thereby making provision for a time of scarcity; and as unjust to one part of the community in fixing a maximum to the price of their commodity, while other commercial speculations were left unfet-